VOL. XII, NO. 149.

WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING MAY 9, 1890.

WHOLE NO. 1859.

IRRIGATION.

The Senate Committee on the Possibilities of the Underflow in Western Kansas.

The report of the senate committee frrigation is now ready to be made to the senate. One of the most interesting chapters is that relating to western Kansas and the "underflow." Upon the subject the report says:

Your committee's direct observation of western Kansas was confined almost wholly to the valley of the Arkansas, in passing westward to Colorado over the Atchison & Topeka railroad. The evidence taken in the state and presented in the third volume of testimony covers, however, the entire area thereof west of the ninty-seventh degree of longitude. This includes about 14,000,000 acres, 12,000,000 of which are doubtless arable and fertile, capable of producing large crops of corn, small grains, vegetables and grasses wherever water is obtainable, and the season of ripening is not effected by drought or the hot winds that prevail so injuriously over the great plains. passing westward to Colorado over the feeded by drought or the hot winds that prevail so in juriously over the great plains. The temperature of this region is continental in character, showing an average of lifty three degrees, but ranging from fifteen degrees to 110 degrees. Great as is the diversity, the minimum as well as the maximum ranges are not widely extended in time. This is the region marked on our school-day maps as forming a large portion of the great American desert. It is almost treeless, and its course grasses have for centuries past been trampled into a water shedding thatch by the constant movement of buffalo herds and other wild animals.

Within the boundaries of the state of Within the boundaries of the state of Kansas the Arkansas is the only mountain-fed water course. All others are streams of the plains, having their sources within them, and furnishing somewhat scartly supplies for 200 or 300 miles in length, until they are absorbed either in the Kansas or Arkansas rivers. The altitude of these plains rises from 2,500 feet on the east to about 3,500 on the west at the lease of the Rocky mountains. Generally base of the Rocky mountains. Generally its grades are remarkable even. The up-per Arkansas valley, for example, will have an almost uniform fall eastward of seven feet to the mile, while on either side of its divides north and south the gradient will be about sixteen feet. These impor-

of its divides north and south the gradient will be about sixteen feet. These important physical features practically cover the reclamation problems of the section.

THE UNDERFLOW.

An immense flow of water passes from the Rocky mountains at certain periods of the year down the channel of the Arkansas river. That river, after debouching from the foots hills below Pueblo, Col., spreads itself in a shallow stream over a very wide valley underlaid with coarse sand and gravel at a short distance beneath the arable soil. It is estimated that 75 per cent of this great volume of water sinks into this substratum. It is locally designated as "underflow" or "sheet water." It was testliked to as being at least thirty miles in width. Other estimates place its percolation as extending mates place its percolation as extending over a territory north and south of the river of at least 100 miles in breadth. Mr. J. W. Gregory, of Garlen City, declares that this sheet or underflow has a perceptithat this sheet or underflow has a percepti-ble current. The same declaration was made in Texas in regard to the underflow of the Staked Plains. With other wit-nesses, Mr. Gregory urged strongly that the general government should make a thorough examination of the whole mat-ter, or, as he expressed it:

Should systematize and start it. That it should be the survey and also

it should make the survey, and also establish as many fountains or stipply sources as are necessary to make a thor-ough demonstration of the practicability of the plan. We have these wells. We have within the present limits of Garden City a lake the bottom of which is below the level of the river, from which water runs the whole year round. This is a practical exemplication of this system. Show-

family when even an infunction of this system. Showing that it can not help but be a success.

Such a policy Mr. Gregory declared (and in this he was supported by nearly all the witnesses examined in southwestern Kansas) would encourage the people, enable them to combine and give a certainty to them to combine and give a certainty to them to combine and give a certainty to the people, enable the state of the people only in left arm and leg and not the head. While the doctor is 66 years old and Dodge City, eastward from Garden City, a large enterprise of the class desired by Mr. Gregory is already under way and promises great success. Since 1884 when rrigation began in southwestern Kansas, at least \$1,000,000 has been expended be-tween Dodge City and Spearsville and their intermediate neighborhoods in the construction of irrigation ditches for the purpose of taking the water from the river at the surface and distributing the same. The parties interested are now driving westward an underground canal i which to collect the slicet of underflox water, and, by taking advantage of the uniform grade, will bring the same out into reservoirs from which it can be distributed throng ordinary ditches.

ARTESIAN WELLS IN KANSAS. The evidence taken shows clearly that there is no part of the Kansas plains region in which water can not be obtained at a moderate depth below the surface. Artesian wells are found in counties south of the Arkansas river, also north and west of Garden City, and at different points of the valleys of the Arkansas and of the Smoky Hill. In the express and of the Smoky Hill. In the express and of the Smoky Hill.

kansas and of the Smoky Hill. In the ex though much smaller in area than the Ar kausas, is also, it is evident, underlaid with a great body of sheet water. Besides the possibilities involved in this

supply there are considerable opportunities for local storage of storm and surface waters. Some basins are quite extensive in area, but the larger number will be in area, but the larger number with the made by locally utilizing the ravines and "draws" that exist all over the region. The annual rainfall reaches an average of 18 inches; last year the total was but 13. Even this would be sufficient to produce fair crops if it could be distributed at the right time, but as all through the great plain region from morth to south the rainfall fails the farmer during the weeks and fall fails the farmer during the weeks and days in which it is most needed almost invariable, even though the year may have had more than an ordinary share of mossure. It is this fact which renders of mosture. It is this fact which renders it necessary from the experience of the people and the observations of your committee for congress to continue the policy already began in the proliminary investigation ordered into the existence, area and the character of the ariesian and other subternanean waters of the great plains.

In the valley of the Arkansas, since 1884, the impartitions settlers of southwest Kanthe industrious settlers of southwest Kanthe industrious settlers of southwest Kan-sas have made a vigorous effort to make their industry permanent by means of sur-face irrigation. About 150,000 acres have seen so cultivated. Last year less than 70,000 acres were sevend. The soil will produce abundantly. Of the grains, grasses, roots and fruits of the temperate zone, corn returns forty bushels, wheat the same, positions 150 business to the acre; four crops of alfalfa can be cut per year when irri-gated, giving from eight to ten tens per acre. The buffalo grass is everywhere vanishing and what is known as the blue vanishing and what is known as the blue joint or wire grass is taking its place naturally. Fine orchards are seen along the upper Arkansas. West of the seventy-ninth degree a learned professor declared in a special report, printed as part of the census publication of 1890, that no trees could be grown. In that portion of Kansas alone there are now 20,000 acres planted dred people at the Gladstone club tonight saw Pairy Carriff, of Minneapolis, fall the control of the county of the colored dred people at the Gladstone club tonight saw Pairy Carriff, of Minneapolis, fall the control of the county of the colored dred people at the Gladstone club tonight saw Pairy Carriff, of Minneapolis, fall the control of the county of the colored dred people at the Gladstone club tonight.

larger returns in manhood or in wealth wrung by severe toil from nature's most forbidding conditions, than that which has been wrought out and obtained in the region west of the ninety-seventh degree of longitude! Your committee asserts that there is only one possible answer to these

The passage, then, of the measures pro The passage, then, of the measures pro-posed by your committee will be wise in policy, just in action and statesmanlike in results. In any event your committee in-sists that the legislation that may be adopted shall not present any dubious phraseology, so that under innocent words the arid west shall be deprived of two-thirds of the benefits that might be derived from a proper irrigation survey. from a proper irrigation survey.

Congress certainly never intended to increase the appropriation for topographical surveying within the humid areas, nor facilitate the indirect growth of "research for science" by allowing the use of irrigations. on surveys appropriations in the making topographical maps for the use of the ological survey. Both of these things we resulted from the past managemen of the irrigation survey, and whatever other action may be taken, your commit-tee believes that the facts which it has presented will be a final bar to such singu lar interpretations of law and executive

### MRS. GRANT IRRITATED.

Dr. Douglas Paid in Full for His Services for the General.

New York, May 8.—"Dr. Douglas never did General Grant a particle of good. All he did was to look wise." This, from the lips of Mrs. General Grant, was but one of the many expressions of the lady's dis-pleasure to which she gave utterance last

pleasure to which she gave ulterance last evening when seen at her residence.

Dr. John H. Douglas, whose friends have again asserted that he has been badly treated by the Grant heirs, lies at the Presbyterian hospital, suffering from a stroke of paralysis. They assert, further that he is penniless; that his wife has been forced by reason of poverty to start a boarding house in Bethlehem, Pa, that sirce his attendance on General Grant he since his attendance on General Grant he has been incapacitated from work, and that the family of the general persist in

eglecting him.
All of this Mrs. Grant read, and was All of this Mrs. Grant read, and was very evidently irritated. Then she began an explanation, which went into careful details of Dr. Douglas claims and how they had been satisfied. "This fresh attack in view of Dr. Douglas' condition is insulting and outrageous," said she. "Why should this family be a pensioner of ours? He has been paid in full and more. Twelve thousand dollars was the amount allowed him for his services, and that was certainly sufficient. He received \$2,500 while the general was at Mount McGregor and \$4,500 in September or October followand \$4,500 in September or October follow-ing the death of General Grant." Some time during his illness the general stated that he believed Dr. Douglas should

be paid \$5,000. This Mrs. Grant understood to mean for the services rendered. Dr. Douglas understood it differently, claim-ing that it was a legacy. When the ing that it was a legacy. When the money from the general's book was re-ceived he was paid the \$5,000, making a total of \$12,000, Dr. Douglas at no time neglected his business. neglected his business.

Mrs. Grant said she had been importuned time and again by Dr. Douglas and his wife for assistance and was tired of it. "I have twice assisted the doctor's wife," she

have twice assisted the doctor's wife," she added with emphasis.

Mrs. Grant said that Dr. Douglas was asked to put in his bill shortly after the general's death, but preferred to see what Dr. Schrady would charge before submitting his. "The truth is," she declared, "the doctor never did the general a particle of good. All he did was to look wise."

Mrs. Grant was very anxious that the Mrs. Grant was very anxious that the above statement should be made public. She said it was amoging to have the charge of gross ingratitude flung at the

only his left arm and leg and not the head.

While the doctor is 66 years old and ing plundered the farmers of the west by While the the the the tractor is an appearance of the following the foll been in the hospital since May 3, still in Bethlehem,

## M. E. CHURCH SOUTH.

Second Day's Session of the Quadrennial Conference.

St. Louis, Mo., May 8.-The Methodist Episcopal conference met again this morn-ing with a full attendance. About an hour and a half—was consumed in calling and perfecting the roll. When completed it showed that there are 137 clerical and 146 lay delegates present. The quadrien-nial report of the board of missions was submitted by Secretary J. C. Johns. During the past four years the board had re-luced its debt from \$100,000 and over to \$14,000. All the missions were reported to be in a prosperous condition.

the following: "On the filst day of March, 1800, the bouse had outstanding of its 4 per cent bonds the sum of \$10,375 and this was all the debt it owed. Against this it had a sinking fund made up of good bonds to the amount of \$10,745.06. The house had on deposit to its credit sub-ject to its check the sum of \$22,685.70. All the publications of the house are more than self-supporting, with the single exception of the Quarterly Review and the Review has sustained a pecuniary loss of \$1.270.64 to the house. We believe that notwithstanding this loss it has been a reat benefit to the public and confidently lieve that its publication should be con-

T. J. Duncan, of Tennessee, for himself T. J. Duncan, of Tennessee, for himself and others introduced a long preamble and a resolution, the substance of which was a condemnation of the "taking such diversions as can not be used in the name of the Lord Jesus." The resolution also mentioned the fact that the address of the bishops called attention to the increase of worldliness, and Mr. Duncan named as worldliness, and Mr. Duncan named as worldly diversions to be condemned, "theater-going, dancing, card-playing and the like," which were indulged in by members of the church and remained unnoticed bers of the church and remained unnoticed bers of the church and remained unnoticed by many postors. Also that the use of such expressions as "reform theater" and "legitimate drama" had a pernicious effect upon the minds of the young, especially when used by a minis-ter of the church. The resolutions introduced passed by a lare majority. Rev. D. C. Kelly, of Gallatin, Tenn., introduced a resolution to make laymen eligible for service on all committees. There was a question as to the right of layman to sit upon either the committee on episcopacy upon either the committee on episcopacy or the committee on appeals. Discussion of this question occupied the rest of the

THE NOMINATIONS FOR OKLAHOM TERRITORY.

George W. Steele, of Indiana, Governor, and Robert Martin, of Oklahoma, Secretary.

souri, and J. G. Clark, of Wisconsin, Supreme Court Judges.

Lurty, of Virginia, Marshal, and Horaco Speed, Attorney - Another Meeting of the Senate Silver Committee Results in Nothing-The Silver Men Firm-The Tariff Debate in the House -Capital Items.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The president to day sent to the senate the following nom

GEORGE W. STEELE, of Indiana, to be governor of the territory of Oklahoma. ROBERT MARTIN, of Oklahoma, secre tary of the territory of Oklahoma. Supreme court officials of the territory

of Oklahoma: EDWARD B. GREENE, of Illinois, chief justice; ABRAHAM J. SEAY, of Missouri; JOHN G. CLARK. of Wisconsin, associate

instices WARREN S. LURTY, of Virginia, United States marshal. HORACE SPEED, of Oklahoma, United States attorney.

## THE TARIFF DISCUSSION.

It Narrows Down to a General Political Debate.

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- After the reading WASHINGTON, May 8.—After the reading of the journal the house went into committee of the whole (Mr. Payson, of Illinois, in the chair) on the tariff bill.

Mr. Dockery, of Missouri, said that the present system of taxation did not restrict the revenue to the needs of the government as was shown by the surplus in the treasury, which has compelled the treasury. treasury, which has compelled the treas-ury department to purchase bonds, paying therefor a premium of \$47,000,-000. But the surplus was only an incidental burden. The substantial burden was the enlarging of the markets for agri-cultural products and the unshackling of life's daily needs from unnecessary and paralyzing taxation. He then proceeded to agent that it was not in the awar of to argue that it was not in the power of any tariff to raise the price of any agri-cultural product unless it could be seen that it was brought into competition with a foreign article. Instead of having to meet competition on our own soil, the American farmers exported their produce to supply the agricultural deficiency of European countries. He then submitted an argument in favor of free

submitted an argument in favor of free wool and a reduction of duty on the manufactured products. In his state there were 1,000,000 more people than sheep, and between the sheep and the people his sympathies were with the people.

Discussing the subject of trusts as connected with the tariff, he denounced the dressed beef monopoly of Chicago as have She is must speadily reverse its policy in regard to foreign trade. If the government would unshackle our genius, unhamper our enterprise, unfetter our resources, we would soon outstrip England

sources, we would soon outstrap England and wrest from her that commercial distinction which she had won since this policy had confined American prowess to American shores. [Applause].

Mr. Burrows, of Michigan, said: The condition of the treasury was an overflowing one. What was the remedy? The Republicans would reduce the surplus by one theory the Democrate by another and in theory; the Democrats by another, and it was this conflict of theories which had pre-vented the remedy being applied. It was a theory which prevented the passage of a a theory which prevented the passage of a tariff bill last congress. The house was Democratic, the senate Republican. Each body passed a tariff bill, the effect of which, it was claimed, would be to re-duce the revenue to the actual needs of The report of the book committee to the inference on the operations of the publishing house at Nashville, Tenn., contains the following: "On the flust days of the first a full debate on the platform after a full debate on the platform. the press, a verdict was rendered in favo of the Republican theory of taxation verdict so pronounced as to wrest the pres yerdict so pronounced as to wrest the presidency and the popular benches of congress from the Democratic party and confer them on the Republican party [Applause]. In the measure the committee on ways and means presented it had sought to execute the popular verdict, expressed, and to crystalize it into law. The Democratic party was again gainer, before the people

party was again going before the people with an appeal that they reverse their verdict of two years ago. The Democratic party favored a tariff for revenue, the Republican party favored a tariff for revenue and protection, incidental not accidental, but internal

out internal.

Mr. Burrows defended the tin plate. Mr. Burrows defended the tin plate, sugar and wool sections, and in reference to the latter said: "The Democrats unclothed, except in foreign wook would stand shivering on the coast of east and drink the health of English labor and English capital out of English cups." [Appliause] Free trade, he said, meant unrestricted competition; unrestricted competition in chean goods, competition in chean goods. petition; unrestricted competition meant-cheap goods; competition in cheap goods meant cheap labor; competition in cheap labor meant cheap flesh and blood; com-petition in cheap flesh and blood was slavery. Cheap clothing and cheap food were of no value if human labor was cheaper still. [Applairse]. Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that

interpolate the upper Arkansas. Week of the seventy interpolate are seen along the upper Arkansas. Week of the seventy interpolate a part of the graph of the period appear of the graph of the period appear of the graph of the period appear of the graph of the period of the period in a general expension of the country visit thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing forest trees, with thirtying and growing forest trees, with thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing forest trees, with thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing forest trees, and the period in a general expenses the period in a general expenses the period of the country visit thirtying and growing forest trees. With thirtying and growing for

warded with fat offices, and now it is pro

warded with fat offices, and now it is proposed to pay the others in an indirect way. Mr. McMillin then proceeded to an analysis of the bill, asserting that aside from the sugar schedule there was not a schedule in which the duties had not been increased.

Mr. Bayne, of Pennsylvania, was opposed to any general discussion of the bill it should be passed speedily. While this measure was pending in congress, the business interests of the country would be in a restless, uneasy condition, which could only be relieved when the president placed his signature on the bill.

Mr. Flower, of New York, spoke against the bill and then the committee rose and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

At the evening session, speeches were

At the evening session, speches were delivered by Messrs. Simmonds, of Con-necticut: Cooper, of Indiana: Kinsey, of Missouri: Pierce, Tennessee: Stockbridge, of Maryland: Enloc, of Tennessee: Stewart, of Texas, and Brookshire and Shively, of Indiana.

The house then adjourned.

THE ELECTION SUPERVISION BILL. THE ELECTION SUPERVISION BILL.
Washington, May 8.—Representative
Rowell, of Illinois, chairman of the committee on elections, who was instructed by
the caucus to prepare a bill providing for
an extension of the functions of national
supervisors of elections, today introduced
the measure in the house. It is patterned
upon the bill prepared by the senate committee on privileges and elections, reported
by Senator Hoar, but carries the principle
of petition for judicial interference further, in that it permits fifty or more voters
in a county or parish instead of requiring in a county or parish instead of requiring all voters to secure the benefits of the supervisory system.

NEW POSTMASTERS. Washington, Aiay 8.—The following fourth class postmasters were appointed: Indian territory—Bengal, Choctaw na-tion, T. S. Morley, vice A. B. Griffin, re-signed

signed Kansas-Emerald, Franklin county, C. G. Staley, vice M. J. Mackin, resigned; Field, Morris county, A. L. Short, vice P. Wiseman, resigned; Rutland, Montgomery county, T. S. Bonwell, vice W. C. Foreman, resigned.

CLASSIFICATION OF WORSTEDS. The House Bill Passed by the Senate-

WASHINGTON, May 8 .- On motion of Mr Morrill the house bill providing for the classification of worsted cloths as woolens was taken up for consideration and debated at great length.

The Silver Bill Goes Over.

ed at great length.

At 2 o'clock the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) announced that the worsted bill would now go over and that the silver bill was before the senate as the "unfinished business." Various propositions were made on both siles of the chamber as to the order of business, and finally it was agreed by unanimous consent that the silver bill should go over until Monday next and should then come consent that the silver bill should go over until Monday next and should then come up after the formal business of the mora-ing hour and be continued as "unfinished business" until finally disposed of; that the bills for the admission of Wyoming and idaho as states should not be taken up until after final action on the silver bill; that the worsted bill should be resumed that the worsted bill should be resumed today, and that after final action on it the appropriation bills (army, military academy, and pensions) should be taken up and acted on, Saturday being devoted, as usual, to the bills on the calendar to which there is no objection. After the arrangement was arrived at, the discussion of the worsted bill was resumed. At the close of the discussion the senate ded to vote on the bill and proposed

mendments.

Mr. Vest moved to amend by adding the provise that the act shall not go into effect intil ninety days after its approval. Re-ected—yeas 19, nays 39. The bill was then passed without amend-nent—yeas 32, nay 20. All the votes were

The White Metal Men Will Not Accept Bullion Redemption.

Washington, May 8.-The Republican senatorial caucus this morning was quite largely attended. The silver question was again the subject of discussion and again no agreement was reached. The silver men refuse to accept and support a bill containing a clause which will permit the redemption of purchase notes in bullion under any conditions. As one of them expressed it: "We refuse to give way the money value of silver, planting ourselves securely upon the platform of the party. If any Republican senators want to betray the party, it will not be the silver men

A TRIBLITE TO BISMARCK.

Berlin. May 7.—In the upper house of the states, territories, counties or minicipal the Prussian diet today General von Caprivi, the imperial chancelor, declared that he was as one with the chamber in its traditional love for Prussia and the royal to disorganize us, and misrepresent us, and continend with equal real and will support

During the debate on the budget, which then begun, Baron von Pfuehlexpressed the hanks of the house for Chancellor von Cap-ivi's sentiments, and as reporter of the badget committee thanked Prince Bismarck for the support he had constantly given to agriculture while in office. He paid a high tribute to the late chancellor. and declared that to his policy Germany owed her favorable financial position. Next to the emperor Germany owed her position in the world to Prince Bismarck. The gratitude of the house to the prince The gratitude of the noise to the prince would, therefore, never die out. He proposed that a statue of Prince Bismarck beerected in the chamber as a model of patriotism, loyalty and industry. He concluded his remarks with an assurance of devotion to the emperor, who, he said, steered the ship of of state if with a young yet with a secure

Mr. McMillin, of Tennessee, said that
the gentleman on the other side spoke of
the victory achieved by the Republicans in
1888. This was a victory, when one handred thousand popular majority was for
the Democratic candidate.

Mr. Milliken, of Maine—Does the gentleman not believe that more than 100,000
Republican votes were suppressed in the
south! [Applause on the Republican
side.]

Mr. Mand.

Count Hohenthal concurred in the remarks made by Baron von Pinehi. In the
course of the debate the Count indicated
to hand.

Herr Pfeil, a member of the extreme
right, referred to the anti-Jewish discussion brought up by Dr. Stoecker in the
lowe house, and demanded that the government introduce a measure to remedy i state if with a young, yet with a secure

ernment introduce a measure to remedy the inconvenience arising from from the excessive number of Jewish pupils in the

THE COLBY CONVENTION ENGAGED IN PRELIMINARIES.

A Long and Arduous Task Contained in the Seven Contested Delegations.

Annual Meeting of the Santa Fe Stockholders Elects the Officers and Directors.

But One Change in the List-No Action Taken to Extend the Terms of Offices to Five Years - Annual Meetings of the Loyal Legion, Homeopaths and Other State Associations - Western Gossip.

COLBY, Kan., May 8 .- At the congre sional convention this morning Hon. Dick Prickler, of Smith county, was made tem-porary secretary by mutual agreement. Each candidate selected a member of the redential committee and the convention adjourned till evening.

The convention met at 2 o'clock this afternoon and after the appointed of the various committees adjourned until 7:30

At that hour the committees were not prepared to report and adjournment was had until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning. The committee on credentials has seven ontests to decide and the work will be prolonged and ardnous

SANTA FE MEETING. The Old Officials and Directors Re-Elected.

TOPERA, Kan., May 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway company at the general offices in this city today 545,440 shares out of a total outstanding 750,000 shares were represented. The only change in the board of directors reported this morning is the substitution of Levi C

this morning is the substitution of Levi C. Wade, president of the Mexican Central, for F. E. Peaisody.

The following officers were unanimously elected by the new board of directors: George C. Magoun, chairman of the board; Allen Manvel, president; J.W. Reenhart, first vice president in charge of financial and accounting affairs; A. A. Robinson, second vice president, in charge of operating affairs; J. F. Goddard, third vice president, in charge of traffic affairs. Edward Wilder, secretary and treasurer; George L. Goodwin, assistant treasurer. George L. Goodwin, assistant treasurer, C. S. Tuckerman, assistant secretary; J. J. McCook, general counsel; George R. Peck, general solicitor; J. W. Reenhard, general auditor; H. C. Clements, auditor; J. R. Whitehead, countrally, and the P. general auditor; H. C. Clements, auditor; J. R. Whitehead, comptroller; the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, transfer agent of the 54,440 shares represented Mr. Thomas Baring, voted 54,095. No action was taken by the stockholders or directors in the meeting regarding the proposition to give the present management control for five years, and it is stated none will be taken. To comply with the requirements of the incomply with the requirements of the in-terstate commission the fiscal year of the company was changed so as to expire June 30 of each year, instead of December 31, as ment—yeas 32, nay 20. All the votes were divided on party lines, except that on the passage of the bill, Mr. Payne voted with the Republicans. The bill now goes to the president for his signature.

The pension appropriation bill (appropriating for the next fiscal year \$87,00,761) was then taken up.

Amendments offered by Mr. Sherman and Washburn to increase the number of pension agents from eighteen to twenty and twenty-one, gave rise to a long discussion. As a vote disclosed the absence of a quorum (only thirty-four members pressof a lighty complimentary nature were of the comply with the requirements of the interstate commission the fiscal year of the comply with the requirements of the interstate commission the fiscal year of the complaint of the comply with the requirements of the interstate commission the fiscal year of the complaint of the comply with the requirements of the interstate commission the fiscal year of the complaint of the comply with the requirements of the interstate commission the fiscal year of the complaint of the compla quorum (only thirty-four members present) the senate adjourned.

TRUE TO SILVER.

of a highly complimentary nature were adopted by the board commending his ability, faithfulness and efficiency during his long term of service.

JOHNSON COUNTY ALLIANCE. OLATHE, Kan., May 8.—The Johnson county Farmers' Alliance met in this city at the Grange hall. There was a large number of farmers in attendance and after

a spirited discussion the following reso lutions were passed:
Resolved, That we (instead of the sub-treasury bill) favor the adoption of the thirk plank of the Union labor platform, which is "the establishment of a national nonetary system in the interest of the pro-ucer instead of the speculator and usurer by which a circulating medium in neces-sary quantity and full legal tender shall be issued direct to the people without the intervention of banks, or loaned to citizens upon land security at a low rate of inter-est to relieve them from the extortions of SILVER BILL POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The consideration of the silver bill has by unanimous consent been postponed, until Mohday when it will be taken up, not to be laid aside until final action is had.

est to reheve them from the extortions of usury and enable them to control the money supply. Postal savings banks should be established. While we have free coinage of gold we should have free coinage of silver. We demand the prompt payment of the national debt and condense. ment of the national debt and condenie the further issue of interest bearing bonds either by the national government or b

The Mitchell County Farmers' Alliance The Mitchell County Farmers' Alliance Co-operative Purchasing and Shipping as-sociation, of Belott. Directors J. K. Gise, Frank Rose J. S. McGrath, Frank Brod-bens, C. A. Padgett, C. F. McKee, J. E. Lowe, F. A. Wilson, A. H. Jones, F. E. Rickard, Capital stock, \$50,000. The Winfield Fruit Growers and Deal-res, association, of Winfield association.

ers association of Winnield, capital stock, \$500. Directors—N. S. Wolf, G. W. Brown, N. S. Perry, John Mentch, A. H. Sennings, J. P. Short and J. F. Martin, all of Cowley

rowded to overflowing and recourse was ad to the open air, where a "heap big alk" a la Indian style, was had. Action tais a la Indian style, was had. Action was taken with reference to "putting our house in order" to receive the blessings of local government about to be bestowed, and a very enthusiastic and harmonious meeting was had and all went away feeing satisfied. Will meet again Saturday the 10th inst., for further determination.

THE HOMEOPATHIC SOCIETY. SALINA, Kan. May 8.—The second day's proceedings of the Kansas Hemeopathic society was held here today and many interesting papers were real and discussed. It was decided to hold the next annual meeting of the society at Kansas City, Kan. Resolutions were adopted that petitions be ent to the next herislature pray. tions be sent to the next legislature proving for equal representation upon the board of examiners or separate boards, also for the building of an insane asylum

n central Kansas under homeopathic de

omination.
The followings officers were elected for The followings officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, M. J. Brown, of Salina; vice president, C. H. Anderson, of Seneca; treasurer, C. H. Johnson, of Atchison; P. H. D. Rich, Kansas City, Kan, recording secretary, and D. P. Cook, of Clay Center, corresponding secretary Mrs. Dr. Jackson, of Emporia, Drs. Mcinityre, of Topeka, and Hutchinson, of Hutchinson, were elected on the board of censors. Dr. Robey, of Topeka, was elected delegate to American institute of homeopathy, and Dr. Foster, of Kansas City, to the western society of homeopathy. The convention then adjourned.

LOYAL LEGION OFFICERS.

convention then adjourned.

LEAVENWORTH, Ksn., May 8.—The fourth annual meeting of the Kansas commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion was held here. The election of officers resulted as follows: General Alexander McDowell McCook, commander; Captain J. D. Baker of Girard, senior vice commander; Colonel Thomas Anderson of Topeka, union vice commander. Captain commander; Colonel Thomas Anderson of Topeka, junior vice commander; Captain Forrest H. Hathaway of Fort Leavenworth, recorder; Dr. Weed of Leavenworth, treasurer; the Rev. Bernard Kelly, chaplain; Dr. L. F. Kelly, registrar; Dr. Wolverton of Topeka, chancellor; council of administration, Captain C. C. Carr of the United States army, Major H. W. Pond of Fort Scott, Colonel Milton Stewart of Wichita, Colonel J. R. McClure of Junction City and Dr. A. C. Vanduyn of Leavenworth. enworth.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLUB.

LAWRENCE, Kan., May 8.—The tenth annual meeting of the Social Science club of Kansas and western Missouri began here this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, Mrs. L. B. Kellogg, of Emporia, presiding About 130 prominent women are present. Mrs. Mecca Hoffman, of Enterprise, Kan., read a paper on "The Evolution of Sanitary Science," Mrs. H. D. Cushing, of Leavenworth, on "The Stone That Was Cut out of the Mountain Without Hands," and Mrs. Fannie Rastall, of Topeka, on "The Proprieties—Their Domain." The session will be continued tomorrow,

SIXTH DISTRICT FARMERS.

Downs, Kan., May 8.—The Osborns county Farmers' Alliance has issued an invitation to all the county alliances and through them to all subordinate alliances in this, the Sixth, congressional district to meet in this city on July 25, the day of the elebration of the eleventh anniversary of the city. The avowed object of the meet-ing is to show the strength of the order and for a general interchange of opinions on subjects of interest to the Farmers' Alliance. It is not known whether or a congressional politics will be discussed.

OKLAHOMA'S POSTOFFICES.

EL RENO, Ok., May 8.—H. M. Christian, of the railway mail service was here today. He has charge of postoffices work for the territory. He reports forty postoffices in Oklahoma territory, two new postoffices established in the county. Liberty with N. G. Barrett postmaster, and Columbia, W. S. Rice, postmaster. today. He has charge of postoffices work for the territory. He reports forty post-offices in Oklahoma territory, two new postoffices established in the county: Liberty with N. G. Barrett postmaster, and Columbia, W. S. Rice, postmaster.

HORTON, Kan., May 8.—Farmers report slight damage to strawberry crop from frost yesterday morning, but other fruits

## IMPORTANT WITNESSES.

The Clayton-Breckinridge Investigation-Powell Clayton Testifies.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8 .- The Clay ton-Breckinridge-investigation committee examined several important witnesses to day. Two witnesses testified that they warned John M. Clayton not to gn+to Plummerville to take depositions, a feeling was so bitter against the Clay that they feared they would be killed. General Powell Clayton was put on the tand and testified that when Thomas and that he was no more responsible for the killing than the members of the comsittee were. Late this afternoon General layton received a telegram from Dr. corge E. Weeks, of Los. Angeles, stating that three neighbors of the late Thomas Hooper would testify that deceased was at home during January. At midnight the committee adjourned size die.

HE WAS NOT BENSON.

The officers explain their mistake by saying they did not intend to arrest Smith when they first saw kim and would not have done so under any circumstances had it not been for his results.

# DEATH BY FLAMES

A CALAMITY LIKE TO THE LONGUE POINTE HORROR.

Several Imbeciles Cousumed With a Poor House and Insane Asylum.

Eleven Idiota Among the Missing Supposed to be Victims-Only Nine Names as Yet Obtainable.

The Institutions Near Unica, N. Y., Totally Consumed-Bodies Seen in the Embers -Over a Hundred Inmates in the Buildings, Most of Whom Are Easily Rescued.

UTICA, N. Y., May 8-The Chenange poor house and insune asylum, located sixteen miles northwest of here at Norwich, was entirely consumed last night. fire was discovered about 11 o'clock in the north wing of the poor house building, where the idiots were kees. There were no provisions for extinguishing the flames. The keepers and neighbors gave their attention to getting out the 125 paupers and issane and let the buildings burn. These were all rescued, but eleven idiots are missing, Six bodies can be seen slowly burning The other five are supposed to be covered

The poor house building was three stories high and built of wood. The insane asylum was also a wooden building, two stories high, and only separated from the

The names of the dead so far discovered

SARAH MILLS. SARAH GALLAGHER. SARAH BAILEY. AUBA GREY. DELIA BENEDICT. AMELIA ELWOOD

All the departments in the institution were crowded and it can well be imagined that the rescue of the poor creatures, many of them old and very feeble and others

is it to obtain correct information that the names of all can not yet be given.

FOUND DEAD. AUGUSTA, Kan., May 8.—Judge Harri-son, residing near this city, was found dead in his bedroom at the home of his daughter, Mrs. G. E. Davies, at Towanda,

JUDGE WILSON ON PROHIBITION.

Storx Cirv. in., May 7.—Judge A. S. Wilson, of this cirv, who was one of the district judges in Kansas for a number of years after the adoption of the prohibition law in that state, and who imposed many fines for its violation, although he was in no way in sympathy with the law, says that he believes the recent United States court decision in reference to importing liquors in original packages will have the effect in a general way to prevent the en-forcement of the prohibitory law in this

state. Judge Wilson has been in position to judge of the working and efficiency of the prohibitory law in laws and Kansas, and freely expresses the opinion that, while he is and always has been a Republican, the party should have nothing to do with prohibition, except to pass a resolution at its next state convention for its repeal. He says the party is forced to take some se-tion on this question, as, whether justly or unjustly, it is held responsible for the existence of the law.

DOWN INTO THE GRAVE.

The Remains of James Burnie Book Interred at Lexington.

the states, territories, counties or municipalities.

That we denounce in immeasurable terms the subsidized press for their efforts to disorganize us, and misrepresent us, and commend with equal zeal and will support only such papers as assist us in our endeavors to throw off the voke of oppression caused by unjust and discriminate legislation.

That we indorse the principle of cooperation as a great means of mutual protection for both producer and consumer, and pledge ourselves to give the Alliance Excitance company of Kansas as far as practicable our hearty support.

NEW COPORATIONS.

Torker, Kan, May 8.—The following charless were filled with the scretary of the Cooperative Mercantile company, of Cain City, Rice county, Directors—Otto Held, Michael Stampl, Charles Dougherty, William Godfrey, J. F. Evans, George Crumm, W. D. Horner, Capital stock, Scott, Daving and and an analysis of the county direct and proposed at independence in the office of the county direct and subsequently in different abstract offices in Kansas City.

HE WAS NOT BENSON.

CHELSHA, I. T., May 8.—Instead of capturing charles, La Benson, as had been extended on their substance of capturing charles A. Benson, as had been extended on their substance of capturing charles A. Benson, as had been extended on their substance of capturing charles A. Benson, as had been extended on their substance of capturing charles A. Benson, as had been extended at many who give the fill substance of their substance in the city to winners the converse in the city to winners the converse and the state at the Southern Presbyterian church and their extended in Kansas City, as and the capture of a white many and thousands of people charles as a prediction make an intelligent statement as to have be came to the country.

Smith was found at the bouse of a white man named Bailey and the collect on the country of the co

Churago, Ill. May 8.—Nineteen lines enst and west of the Missouri river have adopted the new agreement of the Western States Passenger resociation and are now considering the rules under the agree-ment. These lines includes the principal reads in the territory of the Trans-Mis-souri association and that of the old West-ern States Passenger. when they first saw and successful that the done so under any circumstances had in being approached.

This evening Smith said that he came to Chelsen about three weeks ago and that his mother some him a week later at the his mother some him a week later at the the agreement and become a member of the invasion of the demands of th of the new association unless its demands for lower time between Chicago and St. Paul or a differential fare were conceded.